

INDEX FOR ADVERTISERS ON FOURTH PAGE.

Advertisements in this column charged at one rate per line. For longer notices, and for those of a special character, rates will be made on application. For the latest rates, see the fourth page of this paper.

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The Emory and Henry College paper, the name of the Virginia college paper, is a number of years ago, and it is not possible to state that "further remarks are unnecessary." In other words, the situation is not critical. The country wants more college papers.

The average republican refuses to recognize democratic progress. He protests to believe that they all vote, or attempt to vote the republican ticket. The average republican will probably have his eyes opened in 1880. A democratic majority of eighty thousand in Georgia ought to rather open the eyes of these average republicans.

The first sprinklers have appeared. The street sprinklers have been called "Monitors," and are a very good carriage. The trace-chains need lengthening a little, but otherwise it appears to be a good improvement on the elegant boxes that do duty for sprinkling carts in Savannah. We are willing to make affidavit to this effect.

Mr. Potter's committee ought to give their investigation such a shape that John Sherman will grow restless. They should remember that this entire movement to Mexicanize the government will be a failure unless the great and good men can have an opportunity to manipulate witnesses and to bulldoze those who can't manipulate. The committee should allow John Sherman the greatest latitude in this respect.

Augusta excursions will probably go up the canal altogether hereafter. There is said to be a good deal of local difference between the chicken salad that grows on the canal and that which is plucked on the banks of the river. If any one doubts this statement, we are authorized to refer him to Colonel W. H. Moore, of the Augusta Evening News, who is one of the few professors of chicken salad excursions.

The New York Tribune says "the south is making desperate efforts through its newspapers to escape from the effects of the stand of its congressmen against the president." This is the first intimation we have had that southern congressmen have taken a stand against Mr. Tilden. Will the Tribune be kind enough to name the men who have thus unkindly branded themselves (so to speak) against our Uncle Samuel?

We need more metropolitan journalism. It is well enough to say that one of the intellectual idols of the "coaching club" sits on Bedford cross instead of pig-skin, but a truly enterprising reporter would have told us whether the skin was formerly owned by a Berk shire or an Essex coach. These little matters may not seem to be of interest to the average reader, but they go for a good deal with a regular journal.

The true inwardness of the pig skin will probably never be known. At the instigation of the registers of bankruptcy the repeal of the bankruptcy act has been postponed to the first day of September, thus giving those officials an extremely profitable summer. They will accumulate business enough by that time in fact to last them several years, at least in all the large cities of the country. We believe, and still believe, that the house could have shortened the life of the obnoxious bill to the month of June—that the senate would not have let the subject go to the people—but perhaps it is better for the business interest of the country that something definite and certain should be immediately established on the subject.

It places a limit to recalcitrance in the form of voluntary bankruptcy, and gives the officials a chance to carry out only such estates as can be gathered in this summer. Honest enterprise will have a square chance after August.

THE FORT BILL.

Under the terms of the grand compromise, the Fort bill, authorizing the re-issue of greenbacks and stopping their further circulation, has gone to the president. The bill passed the house about four weeks ago, but owing to the absence of Senator Jones of Nevada, it could not command a favorable report from the senate finance committee. A report, and speedy action by the senate, and indemnity against a veto were secured through the compromise recently entered into. The passage of this bill leaves the greenback circulation at a round number of \$346,000,000 and less the security of the treasury for to accomplish the redemption that he has long and confidently promised. It doubtless ends, as far as this session is concerned, financial legislation. It is well. Silver has been re-monetized, and John Sherman deprived of all power to squeeze the people. The most that he can do, is to sell bonds for resumption purposes, but as this is only a matter of interest and not of general bankruptcy, we can afford to let him go ahead, hoping that he will be able to accomplish all that he sets out to do. The south and west have carried their chief points, and the other measures for currency relief, will doubtless be remitted to the other session.

THE OBJECT OF INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Potter explains, in a long letter to a New York friend, the objects and probable effect of his famous resolution. After showing that there is not the slightest chance of revolution or disturbance, he says: "What, then, you see, is the purpose of investigation? I answer, to ascertain the facts, so that if frauds be established, a reputation of such trust may be given to the country that there were such frauds. The feeling among many republicans, after the election was that, while we had been so badly treated, we had been so badly treated, so that the accounts of wrong were equal. This belief in the building of the negroes was based mainly upon the fact that in certain districts in the south, there was not returned that year a single republican vote. Now the people of the north have never understood that this condition of things was fraudulently procured by the republicans. They ought to understand that there never was anything so dangerous as a free government as a republican heart. To throw out the vote of one side and keep in the vote of the other without cause to invent a pretext for such wrong, to accept after-concocted pretexts and manufactured

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There are other provisions equally excellent. By an amendment the Indian bureau is transferred to the war department. This would have been done long ago; if the people had been as influential at Washington as the contractors and their partners in the employ of the government. The war department will have no object in multiplying the reservations and agencies for the purpose of increasing the opportunities to steal, and there is little reason to doubt that this change will soon put an end to nine-tenths of our Indian wars. The present policy is profitable only to the

agents and contractors. The change should insure the passage of the bill. Mr. McKim's amendment prohibiting, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, the employment of any part of the army as a posse comitatus or otherwise under the pretext or for the purpose of executing the laws except in such cases and under such circumstances as such employment of troops may be expressly authorized by act of congress, was also adopted. For the army's sake this should be accepted by the senate. It is high time that army-officers were mustered out as political agents. The elections can now run themselves, and the bayonet should seek another field on the plains or along the Rio Grande. And yet it is claimed that the amendment will jeopardize the passage of the bill. This is, we hope, a libel against the common sense and conservatism of our people, against self government.

ATLANTA AS A SUMMER RESORT.

The most melancholy title ever given to a book was the one that came to Gail Hamilton's mind when, during the summer away in a miserable retreat, she bethought her of some name for her voluminous fancies, and struck upon "Twelve miles from a lemon." This is the title of the book, and it is a very good one. There is a dearth of all things civilized—no newspaper—no mail—no books—no company—no luxuries—no ice—no music—no sights to see, or events to discuss—a blank, dreary routine of sleeping and eating. And yet there are many people who bury themselves in just such out-of-the-way places as this every summer. Moreover, many others go to watering places that are not much better, and that lose their few advantages in being crowded with guests who are not so well supplied with the comforts that a man looking for pleasure likes to find. There is no more inexorable rule in life than that a few weeks of rest is needed in the heated summer months. There is with most business men but little business to do at that time of the year, and the tired and relaxed nervous system demands rest. "Where shall this necessary rest be taken?" is a very important question. As far as we are concerned, we should select Atlanta as our retreat for the summer. The advantages of this city as a summer resort are patent and numerous. It is cool to an extraordinary degree. Outside of a blazing week or two in June, there is no season of the year when it is so pleasantly hot in the day, when it is not cool and pleasant at night. It is set upon series of hills, and catches all breezes, no matter from what quarters they come. There besides this, the town, which wisely chooses to spend a summer here, has all the luxuries that go to make summer tolerable, right at his hand. He has ice and ice-cream, domestic and imported—creams, sherbets, confections, cocktails—in fact everything that nature has produced, or human ingenuity devised, to mitigate the scorching and soothe the perspiring frame. He will find splendid society here—men, women and children—maiden of rare beauty and accomplishments—general and scorable young folks, and most of the distinguished officials in the state. He will find hundreds of elegant homes to which, by a few minutes' ride, he can gain hospitable welcome, and in which he can find all the graces domesticated. He will find scores of snug and cozy retreats in which he can while away the hours, such as the Young Men's library, the Concordia hall, the capitol building, etc. He will find a number of suburban resorts quite as delightful as he can find anywhere, such as Ponce de Leon, Edgewood, West End, etc. He will find the very best hotels in the south, supplemented by many elegant private boarding houses, where he can be taken care of in fine style and at low cost for the season.

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The house has added to the regular army appropriation bill the Banning bill for the reorganization of the army. This was done to compel, if possible, the senate to sanction army reform. What the senate will do, it is impossible to foresee; but it is plain that the house should stand firmly by the bill if it has matured.

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This bill contains much more than a provision for a reduction of the army from 25,000 to 20,000 enlisted men. It seeks to inaugurate other reductions that are greatly needed. It is an effort to bring about a proper ratio between men and officers; for the army has long been maintained on a system that makes it cost as much as an army of three times its strength should cost. It contains, in round numbers, one commissioned officer for every eight men. It is almost an army of officers. Instead of an army for defense it has become an army for officers. The Banning bill seeks to remedy this by expelling by mustering out or retiring 380 officers, by cutting down the number of regulars, and by abolishing a large number of staff officers. The Fred Grant of the service are sent to their regiments by a provision which makes five years' service in the line preliminary to service in the staff corps. Reductions in the pay of all commissioned officers are provided for, and the whole concern is put on a footing more in keeping with the times and the appreciation of the currency. The new bill aims to provide duties for the staff and comm' for the field officers. In this respect it certainly should command little or every senator who favors economy and honesty in the public service.

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This bill contains much more than a provision for a reduction of the army from 25,000 to 20,000 enlisted men. It seeks to inaugurate other reductions that are greatly needed. It is an effort to bring about a proper ratio between men and officers; for the army has long been maintained on a system that makes it cost as much as an army of three times its strength should cost. It contains, in round numbers, one commissioned officer for every eight men. It is almost an army of officers. Instead of an army for defense it has become an army for officers. The Banning bill seeks to remedy this by expelling by mustering out or retiring 380 officers, by cutting down the number of regulars, and by abolishing a large number of staff officers. The Fred Grant of the service are sent to their regiments by a provision which makes five years' service in the line preliminary to service in the staff corps. Reductions in the pay of all commissioned officers are provided for, and the whole concern is put on a footing

